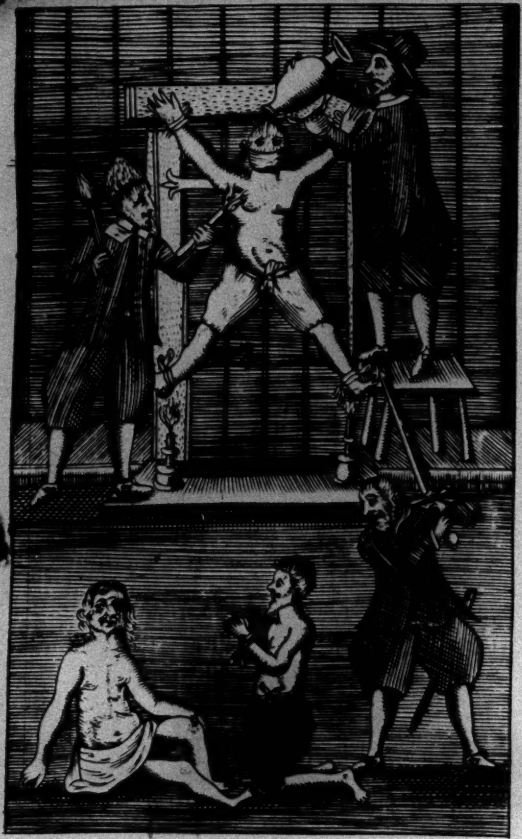

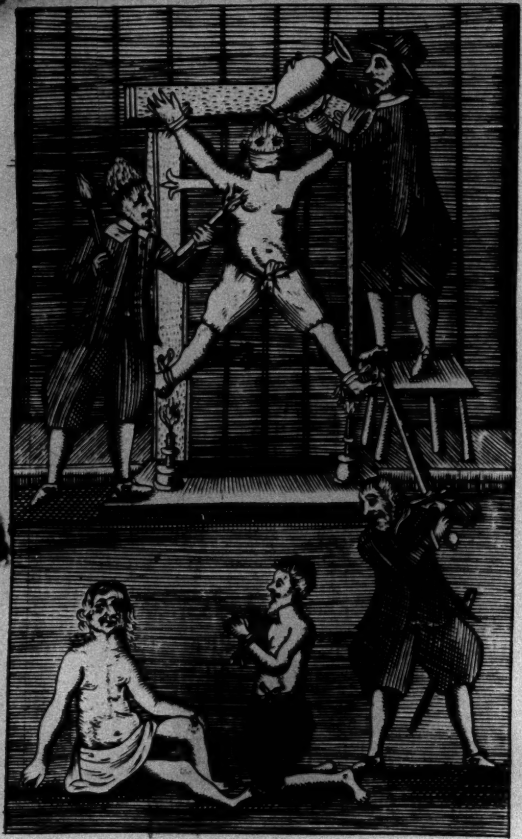

The Emblem of Ingratitude.

A TRUE RELATION OF THE UNJUST, CRUEL, AND Barbarous Proceedings against the ENGLISH at *AMBOYNA* in the East-*Indies*;

By the NETHERLANDISH Governour & Council there.

ALSO,

A farther Account of the Deceit, Cruelty, and Tyranny of the *Dutch* against the *English*, and several others; from their first to their present Estate: With *Remarks* upon the whole matter.

Faithfully collected from Antient and Modern Records.

Published by Authority.

LONDON:
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To the Reader.

[It is not intended to detain the Reader with any Prefatory Diſcourſe, as to the *Additions* in this Book; the faithful Author of the *Relation of the Barbarous Cruelty*, &c. having ſaid ſo much in his Epiſtle to the Reader, which is directly as followeth.]

Entle Reader, thou mayeſt (perhaps) wonder why this Relation of the buſineſs of Amboyna, *ſo many Months ſince taken upon the Oaths and depoſitions of our people that came thence, and preſented to his Majeſty, and the Lords of his Privy Councel, cometh now at laſt to the Preſs, and was not either ſooner publiſhed, or altogether ſuppreſſed. The truth is, the* Engliſh *Eaſt-*India *Company have ever been very tender of the antient amity and good correſpondence held between this Realm and the* Netherlands, *and have been very*

very loath, by divulging of the private Injuries done them by the Netherlands *East*-India *Company, to give the leaſt occaſion of any diſtaſte or diſaffection, which might happily grow between theſe two Nations, for the ſake, and on the behalf the two Companies reſpectively. For which cauſe, although the wrongs and injuries, or rather contumelies done unto the* Engliſh *by the* Dutch *in the* Indies, *have been as intolerable as manifold; as to ſay nothing of thoſe great heaps of them buried in the* Amneſty *of the Treaty of the year* 1619. *and only to point at the general heads of thoſe committed ſince that Treaty, and groſsly contrary to the main intent, and expreſs words and diſpoſition of the ſame: Firſt, in the point of Hoſtility; the invaſion of the Iſlands of* Lantore *and* Polaroon, *then and before in the quiet poſſeſſion of the* Engliſh, *in the name of the Crown of*

England;

England; *the taking of the ſame Iſlands by force; the razing and demoliſhing of the* Engliſh *Forts; the binding of the* Engliſh *(that had not ſo much as reſiſted them) to ſtakes with ropes about their necks, throttling them with the ſame, and flouriſhing their naked Swords about them, as if they would preſently have diſpatched them; then taking them ſo amazed and bound, and tumbling them down the rocks; and after, carrying their cruſhed and bruiſed carcaſſes away in Irons: Secondly, in the point of their uſurped Sovereignty; their taking upon them the Conuſance of controverſies between the* Engliſh *and the* Indians, *for matters paſſed far without the compaſs of the* Netherlands *pretended juriſdiction, and executing their ſentences thereupon by plain force; ſeizing of the* Engliſh *Companies goods, fining, impriſoning, ſtocking,*

yea, whipping our people at a post in the open Market-place, and after, washing them with Vinegar and Salt: Thirdly, in point of Partnership with the English; *their putting great Sums to the Common Account, which were disbursed to the private and sole behoof of the* Dutch; *giving great Presents for the glory of the* Dutch, *without consent of the* English, *and making War for the enlargement of their own Dominion, yet bringing the Charge to the Common Account; together with infinite other the like, the particulars whereof would arise to a just and ample Volume: Nevertheless, the* English *Company from time to time contented themselves with informing His Majesty, and His Honourable Privy Councel with their grievances privately in Writing, to the end, that necessary Relief and Reparation might be obtained, without publishing any thing to the World in Print,*

Print, thereby to ſtir up or breed ill blood between theſe Nations, which are otherwiſe tyed in ſo many reciprocal Obligations. And the ſame courſe they have hitherto holden alſo in this Crying buſineſs of Amboyna; *only offering to the* Manes *of their murdered Country-men, Factors & Kinſfolks, their effectual Endeavours in a dutiful courſe unto His Majeſty for Juſtice for their Innocent Blood, and Reparation of the Honour of the Nation herein intereſſed. In which their wonted way they were ſo conſtant, that they could not be driven out of the ſame by the contrary courſe of ſome of the other Party; that not glutted nor mollified with the Blood of theſe Innocents, nor with all the other Sufferings of the* Engliſh *in the* Indies, *publiſhed a Pamphlet in Print in the* Netherlands *Language, not only in Juſtification of this barbarous Butchery, but withal in diſgrace of the* Engliſh

Nation

Nation, and the Laws and justice of the same. But behold now further, the same Pamphlet, being called in by an Edict of the States General, was yet afterwards translated, and printed in English, *and dispersed even in this Realm it self, to brave and disgrace us at our own doors, and in our own Language. This, no* English *patience can bear: The Blood of the Innocent cryes out against it, the Honour of the Nation suffereth in it. Wherefore the* English *East-*India *Company is hereby enforced, contrary to their desire and custom, to have recourse to the Press, to maintain the Reputation of those their Country-men and Servants, that lost their Lives unjustly; and to acquaint the World with the naked truth of this cause, hitherto masked, muffled, and obscured in a Fog of Factions, Concealments, and crafty Conveyances of the Author of this Pamphlet, and his clients,*

clients, the Governour and Councel (so termed) of Amboyna. 4. 11

Having thus acquainted thee, gentle Reader, why this Business was no sooner published in Print, it remaineth yet further, that thou be satisfied in an Objection or two more, which common Reason will suggest unto thee. Without doubt, reading this Discourse, and being a true Patriot of thine own Country, and a well-willer of the Netherlands *(as we presume and wish thee to be,) thou wilt wonder how it cometh to pass, that our Nation, which hath not been wont to receive such disgraces, should now be so weak and unprovided in the* Indies, *as to suffer such indignities, and to be so grosly overtopped, outraged and vilified there? as also thou wilt no less admire, that any of the* Netherlands *Nation, which hath received such and so many favours and supports from hence, and held so good and antient* 11 6

cor-

correſpondence with our Nation, ſhould now offer and commit ſuch odious contumelies on Engliſh *men, their Partners and Allies by ſpecial Treaty. Herein thou wilt ſoon anſwer thy ſelf, if thou but conſider the different end and deſign of the* Engliſh *and* Dutch *Companies trading in the* Indies, *appearing by their ſeveral courſe and practice reſpectively. The* Engliſh *being Subjects of a peaceable Prince, that hath enough of his own, and is therewith content, without affecting of new acqueſts; have aimed at nothing in their Eaſt-*India *Trade, but a Lawful and competent gain by Commerce and Traffick with the people of thoſe parts. And although they have in ſome places builded Forts, and ſetled ſome ſtrength, yet that hath not been done by force or violence, againſt the good will of the Magiſtrates or people of the Country; but with their deſire, con-*

consent, and good liking, for the security only of the Trade, and upon the said Magistrate and peoples voluntary yielding themselves under the obedience and Sovereignty of the Crown of England; *their own antient Laws, Customs and Priviledges, nevertheless reserved. Further, the same* English *had undoubted confidence in the* Netherlands *Nation there also trading, especially being lately conjoyn'd with them in the strict Alliance and social Confederacy of the year* 1619. *and therefore attended nothing from them, but the offices of good affection and partnership. Upon these grounds, the* English *Company made their equipages answerable only to a course of Commerce and peaceable Traffick; not expecting any Hostility, neither from the* Indians, *nor especially from the* Dutch. *On the other side, the* Netherlanders, *from the beginning*

of

of their Trade in the Indies, *not contented with the ordinary course of a fair and free Commerce, invaded divers Islands, took some Forts, built others; and laboured nothing more, than the Conquests of Countries, and the acquiring of new Dominion. By which reason, as they were accordingly provided of Shipping, Souldiers, and all Warlike provision, as also of places of Rendevouz upon the shore, and thereby enabled to wrong the* English *as well as others: So the cost and charges of their Shipping, Forts and Souldiers, employed upon these designs, rose to such an height, as was not to be maintained by the Trade they had in those parts. Wherefore, for a supply, they were forced (as some of their own Country-men and Adventurers in their Company, affirm) to Fish with dry Nets, that is to say, to pick quarrels of the Indians, and to*

to take their Ships, and make Prize of their Goods. Which yet not answering their Charge and Adventure, they proceeded also to quarrel with the English, *to debarr them of Trade to free places; and for attempting such Trade, to take theie Ships and Goods. Touching which, when a good Order was set by the said Treaty of the year* 1619. *yet they saw, they could not make their Reckoning to any purpose, unless they utterly drave the* English *out of the Trade of those parts; thereby to have the whole and sole Traffick of the commodities of the* Indians *in these parts of* Europe, *in their own hands; and so to make the Price at their pleasure, sufficient to maintain and promote their Conquests, and withal to yield them an ample benefit of their Trading. Which unless they can, by this and the like worrying and wearying of the* English *bring to pass,*

it

it is eaſie to be judged by thoſe that underſtand any thing of the courſe and ſtate of the Trade of thoſe parts, that albeit their Returns hereafter ſhould prove as great continually, as of late extraordinarily they have happened to be, yet the main Stock and Eſtate of the Company muſt needs abate and decay by ſome Hundred thouſands of Pounds yearly. Thus, Reader, thou ſeeſt what hath made us unprovided againſt ſuch Accidents, and what now enforceth the Dutch *Eaſt*-India *Company*, or their *Servants in the* Indies, *againſt the common* Genius *of their Nation, and the wonted firm affection betwixt theſe two Nations mutually*, thus to degenerate and break out into ſuch ſtrange and incredible Outrages againſt their neareſt Allies and beſt deſerving Friends. Farewel.

A TRUE

RELATION

Of the Unjuſt, Cruel, and Barbarous proceedings againſt the *Engliſh* at *Amboyna* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, by the *Netherlanders* there, upon a forged pretence of a Conſpiracy of the ſaid *Engliſh*.

AFter the fruitleſs iſſue of two ſeveral Treaties: the firſt Anno 1613. in *London*; and the other An. 1615. at the *Hague* in *Holland*, touching the differences between the *Engliſh* and *Dutch* in the *Eaſt-Indies*, at laſt by a third Treaty, Anno 1619. in *London*, there was a full and ſolemn compoſition made of all the ſaid differe nces, and a fair order

ſet for the future proceeding of the Sup-
poſts of both Companies in the *Indies*, a
well in the courſe of their Trade an
commerce, as otherwiſe. Amongſt ſun-
dry other points, it was agreed, Tha
in regard of the great blood-ſhed an
coſt, pretended to be beſtowed by th
Hollanders in winning of the Trade
the Iſles of the *Molluccos*, *Banda*, an
Amboyna, from the *Spaniards* and *Por-
tugals*, and in building of Forts for th
continual ſecuring of the ſame, the ſai
Hollanders therefore ſhould enjoy two
third parts of that Trade, and the *Eng-
liſh* the other third; and the charge o
the Forts to be maintained by Taxes and
Impoſitions to be levied upon the Mer-
chandize. Wherefore in conſequence
of this agreement, the *Engliſh Eaſt-In-
dia* Company planted certain Factories
for their ſhare of this Trade; ſome at
Molluccos, ſome at *Banda*, and ſome at
Amboyna. Of the two former of theſe,
there will be, at this preſent, ſmall oc-
caſion to ſpeak further; but the laſt
will prove the Scene of a ſad Trage-
dy.

This *Amboyna* is an Iſland lying near
Seran,

Seran, of the circuit of forty leagues, and giveth name also to some other small Islands adjacent. It beareth Cloves; for gathering and buying in whereof, the *English* Company for their part, had planted five several Factories: the head and *Rendezvouz* of all, at the Town of *Amboyna*; and therein first Master *George Muschamp*, and afterward Mr. *Gabriel Towerson*, their Agents with directions over the smaller Factories at *Hitto* and *Larica* upon the same Island, and at *Loho* and *Cambello*, upon a point of their neighbouring Island of *Seran*.

Upon these Islands of *Amboyna*, and the point of *Seran*, the Hollanders have four Forts, the chief of all is at the said Town of *Amboyna*, and is very strong, having four Points or Bulwarks with their Curtains, and upon each of these Points, six great pieces of Ordnance mounted, most of them of brass. The one side of this Castle is washed by the Sea, and the other is divided from the land, with a Ditch of four or five fathom broad, very deep, and ever filled with the Sea. The Garrison of this Castle consisteth of about two hundred

Dutch Souldiers, and a Company of free Burgers. Beſides theſe, there is alwaies a matter of three or four hundred *Mardikers* (for ſo they uſually call the free Natives) in the Town, ready to ſerve the Caſtle at an hours warning. There lie alſo in the road (for the moſt part) divers good Ships of the *Hollanders*, as well for the Guard of the place by Sea, as for the occaſions of Traffick: this being the chief Rendezvouz, as well for the Iſland of *Banda*, as for the reſt of *Amboyna*. Here the *Engliſh* lived; not in the Caſtle, but under protection, in a houſe of their own in the Town; holding themſelves ſafe, as well in reſpect of the ancient bonds of amity between both Nations, as of the ſtrict conjunction made by the late Treaty before mentioned.

They continued here ſome two years, converſing and trading together with the *Hollanders*, by vertue of the ſaid Treaty. In which times there fell out ſundry differences and debates between them: The *Engliſh* complaining that the *Hollanders* did not onely laviſh away much Money in building, and unneceſ-

ſary

ſary expences, upon the Forts and otherwiſe, and bring large and unreaſonable reckonings thereof to the common account; but alſo did, for their part, pay the Garriſons with Victuals, and Cloath of *Coromondell*, which they put off to the Souldiers at three or four times the value it coſt them, yet would not allow of the *Engliſh* Companies part of the ſame charge, but onely in ready Money; thereby drawing from the *Engliſh* (which ought to pay but one third part) more than two thirds of the whole true charge. Hereupon, and upon the like occaſions, grew ſome diſcontents and diſputes, and the complaints were ſent to *Jacatra*, in the Iſland of *Java Major* to the Council of defence of both Nations there reſiding: who alſo, not agreeing upon the points in difference, ſent the ſame hither over into *Europe*, to be decided by both Companies here; or, in default of their agreement, by the Kings Majeſty, and the Lords the States General, according to an Article of the Treaty of the year, 1619. on this behalf. In the mean time the diſcontent between the *Engliſh* and the *Dutch*, about theſe

and other differences, continued, and daily encreaſed, untill at laſt there was a ſword found, to cut in ſunder that knot at once, which the tedious diſputes of *Amboyna* and *Jaccatra*, could not untie. And this was uſed in manner as followeth.

About the eleventh of *February* 1622. *Stilo veteri.* A *Japoner* Soldier of the *Dutch* in their Caſtle of *Amboyna*, walking in the night upon the wall, came to the Sentinel (being a *Hollander*) and there, amongſt other talk, asked him ſome queſtions touching the ſtrength of the Caſtle, and the people that were therein. It is here to be noted, that thoſe *Japoners* (of whom there is not thirty in all the Iſland) did, for the moſt part, ſerve the Dutch as Soldiers, yet were not of their truſty bands alwaies lodged in the Caſtle, but upon occaſion called out of the Town to aſſiſt in the watch. This *Japoner* aforeſaid, was for his ſaid conference with the Sentinel, apprehended upon ſuſpition of Treaſon, and put to the Torture. Thereby (as ſome of the *Dutch* affirmed) he was brought to confeſs himſelf, and

ſundry

ſundry others of his Countrey-men there, to have contrived the taking of the Caſtle. Hereupon, other *Japoners* were examined and Tortured, as alſo a Portugal, the Guardian of the Slaves under the *Dutch*. During this examination, which continued three or four days; ſome of the *Engliſh-men* went to and from the Caſtle upon their buſineſs, ſaw the priſoners, heard of their tortures, and of the crime laid to their charge; But all this while ſuſpected not, that this matter did any whit concern themſelves, having never had any converſation with the *Japoners*, nor with the *Portugal* aforeſaid. At the ſame time there was one *Abel Price*, Chyrurgion of the *Engliſh*, priſoner in the Caſtle for offering in his Drunkenneſs to ſet a *Dutch* mans houſe on fire. This fellow the *Dutch* took, and ſhewed him ſome of the *Japoners*, whom they had firſt moſt grievouſly tortured, and told him, they had confeſſed the *Engliſh* to have been of their confederacy for the taking of the Caſtle; and that if he would not confeſs the ſame, they would

Abel Price examined.

uſe him even as they had done theſe *Japoners*, and worſe alſo. Having given him the Torture, they ſoon made him confeſs whatever they asked him. This was the fifteenth of *February* 1622. *Stilo veteri*. Forthwith, about nine of the Clock the ſame morning, they ſent for Captain *Towerſon*, and the reſt of the *Engliſh* that were in the Town, to come to ſpeak with the Governour in the Caſtle: They all went, ſave one that was left to keep the houſe. Being come to the Governour, he told Captain *Towerſon*, that himſelf and others of his Nation were accuſed of a conſpiracy, to ſurprize the Caſtle, and therefore, untill further Trial were to remain priſoners. Inſtantly alſo they attached him that was left at home in the houſe, took the Merchandize of the *Engliſh* Company there, into their own cuſtody, by Inventory; and ſeized all the Cheſts, Boxes, Books, Writings, and other things in the *Engliſh* houſe. Captain *Towerſon* was committed to his Chamber, with a Guard of *Dutch* Soldiers. *Emmanuel Tomſon* was kept priſoner in the Caſtle; the reſt, viz. *John Beomont*,

Beomont, *Edward Collins*, *William Webber*, *Ephraim Ramsey*, *Timothy Johnson*, *John Fardo*, and *Robert Brown*, were sent aboard the *Hollanders* Ships then riding in Harbour, some to one Ship, and some to another, and all made fast in Irons. The same day also the Governour sent to the two other Factories in the same Island, to apprehend the rest of the *English* there. So that *Samuel Colson*, *John Clark*, *George Sharrock*, that were found in the Factory at *Hitto*, and *Edward Collins*, *William Webber*, and *John Sadler* at *Larica*, were all brought prisoners to *Amboyna*, the sixteenth of *February*. Upon which day also *John Powl*, *John Wetheral*, and *Thomas Ladbrook*, were apprehended at *Cambello*, and *John Beomont*, *William Grigs*, and *Ephraim Ramsey*, at *Loho*, and brought in irons to *Amboyna* the twentieth of the same moneth. In the mean time the Governour and Fiscal went to work with the prisoners that were already there: And first they sent for *John Beomont*, and *Timothy Johnson*, from aboard the *Unicorn*; who being come into the Castle, *Beomont* was left with a guard in the Hall, and *Johnson*

ſon was taken into another room. Where, by and by, *Beomont* heard him cry out very pitifully; then to be quiet for a little while, and then loud again. After taſte of the torture, *Abel Price* the Chyrurgion, that firſt was examined and tortured, (as is above remembred) was brought in to confront and accuſe him: But *Johnſon* not yet confeſſing any thing, *Price* was quickly carried out, and *Johnſon* brought again to the torture; where *Beomont* heard him ſometime cry aloud, then quiet again, then roar afreſh. At laſt, after he had been about an hour in this ſecond examination, he was brought forth wailing and lamenting, all wet, and cruelly burnt in divers parts of his body, and ſo laid aſide in a by-place of the Hall, with a Souldier to watch him that he ſhould ſpeak with no body.

Emanuel Tomſon *examined.*

Then was *Emanuel Tomſon* brought to examination; not in the room where *Johnſon* had been, but in another, ſomething farther from the Hall. Yet *Beomont* being in the Hall, heard him roar moſt lamentably, and many times. At laſt, after an hour and an half ſpent in torturing

torturing him, he was carried away into another room another way, ſo that he came not by *Beomont* through the Hall. Next was *Beomont* called in, and being demanded many things, all which he denied with deep Oaths and proteſtations, was made faſt to be Tortured, a cloath tied about his neck, and two men ready with their Jarres of water to be poured on his head. But yet for this time the Governour bad looſe him, he would ſpare him a day or two, becauſe he was an old man. This was all Saturdays work, the fifteenth of *February* aforeſaid.

Upon Sunday the ſixteenth of *February*, *William Webber*, *Edward Collins*, *Ephraim Ramſey*, and *Robert Brown*, were fetcht from aboard the *Rotterdam*, to be examined. At the ſame time came *Samuel Colſon*, *William Grigs*, and *John Clark*, *George Sharrock*, and *John Sadler*, from *Hitto* and *Larica*, and were immediately, upon their arrival, brought into the Caſtle Hall.

Robert Brown Tailor was firſt called in; and being tormented with water, con-

Robert Brown *examined.*

feſſed

confeſſed all in order as the Fiſcal asked him.

Edward Collins *examined.*

Then was *Edward Collins* called in, and told, that thoſe that were formerly examined, had confeſs'd him as acceſſary to the Plot of taking the Caſtle. Which when he denied with great Oaths and execrations, they made his hands and feet faſt to the Rack, bound a cloath about his throat, ready to be put to the torture of water. Thus prepared, he prayed to be reſpited, and he would confeſs all. Being let down, he again vowed and proteſted his innocency; yet ſaid, that becauſe he knew that they would by torture make him confeſs any thing, though never ſo falſe, they ſhould do him a great favour, to tell him what they would have him ſay, and he would ſpeak it, to avoid the torture. The Fiſcal hereupon ſaid, What, do you mock us? and bad, Up with him again; and ſo gave him the torment of water: which he not able long to endure, prayed to be let down again to his Confeſſion. Then he deviſed a little with himſelf, and told them, That about two moneths and a half

half before, himself, *Tomson*, *Johnson*, *Brown*, and *Fardo*, had plotted, with the help of the *Japoners*, to surprize the Castle. Here he was interrupted by the Fiscal, and asked, whether Captain *Towerson* were not of that conspiracy. He answered, No. You lie, said the Fiscal; did not he call you all to him, and tell you, that those daily abuses of the *Dutch*, had caused him to think of a Plot, and that he wanted nothing but your consent and secrecy? Then said a *Dutch* Merchant, one *John Joost* that stood by, Did not you all swear upon a Bible to be secret to him? *Collins* answered with great Oaths, that he knew nothing of any such matter. Then they bad make him fast again: whereupon he then said, All was true that they had spoken. Then the Fiscal asked him, whether the *English* in the rest of the Factories, were not consenting to this Plot. He answered, No. The Fiscal then asked him, whether the President of the *English* at *Jaccatra*, or Master *Welden* Agent in *Banda*, were not Plotters or privy to this business. Again he answered, No. Then the Fiscal asked him,

him, by what means the *Japoners* ſhould have executed their purpoſe. Whereat, when *Collins* ſtood ſtaggering and deviſing of ſome probable fiction, the Fiſcal holp him, and ſaid, Should not two *Japoners* have gone to each Point of the Caſtle, and two to the Governours Chamber door; and when the hurly-burly had been without, and the Governour coming to ſee what was the matter, the *Japoners* to have killed him? Here one that ſtood by, ſaid to the Fiſcal, Do not tell him what he ſhould ſay, but let him ſpeak of himſelf. Whereupon the Fiſcal, without attending the anſwer to his former queſtion, asked what the *Japoners* ſhould have had for their reward. *Collins* anſwered, 1000 Ryals apiece. Laſtly, he asked him, when this Plot ſhould have been effected. Whereunto, although he anſwered him nothing, (not knowing what to deviſe upon the ſudden) yet he was diſmiſſed, and very glad to come clear of the Torture, though with certain belief that he ſhould dye for this his confeſſion.

Samuel Colſon examined. Next was *Samuel Colſon* brought in, being newly arrived

arrived from *Hitto*, as is before touched, and was the ſame day brought to the Torture, who, for fear of the pain wherewith he ſaw *Collins* come out, in ſuch a caſe, that his eyes were almoſt blown out of his head with the Torment of water; choſe rather to confeſs all they asked him: and ſo was quickly diſmiſſed, coming out weeping, lamenting, and proteſting his innocency.

Then was *John Clark*, that came with *Colſon* from *Hitto*, fetcht in, and a little after was heard (by the reſt that were without in the Hall) to cry out amain: They Tortured him with water and with fire, by the ſpace of two hours. The manner of his Torture (as alſo of *Johnſons* and *Tomſons*) was as followeth: Firſt they hoiſed him up by the hands with a cord on a large door, where they made him faſt upon two ſtaples of Iron, fixt on both ſides at the top of the door poſts, haling his hands one from the other as wide as they could ſtretch. Being thus made faſt, his feet hung ſome two foot from the ground; which alſo they ſtretcht aſunder as far as they would

John Clark *examined.*

would retch, and so made them fast beneath unto the door-trees on each side. Then they bound a cloath about his neck and face so close, that little or no water could go by. That done, they poured the water softly upon his head, untill the cloath was full up to the mouth and nostrils, and somewhat higher; so that he could not draw breath, but he must withall suck in the water: which being still continued to be poured in softly, forced all his inward parts, came out of his nose, ears, and eyes, and often as it were stifling and choaking him, at length took away his breath, and brought him to a swoun or fainting. Then they took him quickly down, and made him vomit up the water. Being a little recovered, they triced him up again, and poured in the water as before, eftsoons taking him down as he seemed to be stifled. In this manner they handled him three or four several times with water, till his body was swoln twice or thrice as big as before, his cheeks like great bladders, and his eyes staring and strutting out beyond his forehead: yet all this he bare, without confessing any thing; insomuch as the

the Fiſcal and tormentors reviled him, ſaying that he was a Devil, and no man, or ſurely was a Witch, at leaſt had ſome charm about him, or was enchanted, that he could bear ſo much. Wherefore they cut off his hair very ſhort, as ſuppoſing he had ſome witchcraft hidden therein. Afterwards they hoiſed him up again as before, and then burnt him with lighted Candles in the bottom of his feet, untill the fat dropt out the Candles; yet then applied they freſh lights unto him. They burnt him alſo under the elbows, and in the palms of the hands; likewiſe under the arm pits, untill his inwards might evidently be ſeen. At laſt when they ſaw he could of himſelf make no handſome confeſſion, then they led him along with queſtions of particular circumſtances, by themſelves framed. Being thus wearied and overcome by the torment, he anſwered, yea, to whatſoever they ask'd: whereby they drew from him a body of a Confeſſion to this effect; to wit, That Captain *Towerſon* had upon New-years day laſt before, ſworn all the *Engliſh* at *Amboyna* to be ſecret and aſſiſtant to a plot

that he had projected, with the help of the *Japoners*, to surprize the Castle, and to put the Governour and the rest of the *Dutch* to Death.

Having thus martyred this poor man, they sent him out by four Blacks: who carried him between them to a Dungeon, where he lay five or six dayes, without any Chyrurgion to dress him, untill (his flesh being putrified) great Maggots dropt and crept from him, in a most loathsom and noisom manner. Thus they finished their Sabbath dayes work; and it growing now dark, sent the rest of the *English* (that came that day from *Hitto*, and till then attended in the Hall) first to the Smith's shop, where they were loaden with Irons, and then to the same loathsom Dungeon, where *Clark* and the rest were, accompanied with the poor *Japoners*, lying in the putrefaction of their Tortures.

The next morning being Munday the seventeenth of *February*, Old Stile, *William Griggs*, and *John Fardo*, with certain *Japoners*, were brought into the place of examination.

The

The *Japoners* were first cruelly tortured to accuse *Griggs*, which at last they did: and *Griggs*, to avoid the like torture, confessed all that the Fiscal demanded. By and by the like also was done by *John Fardo*, and other *Japoners*: but *Fardo* himself endured the torture of water, and at last confessed whatsoever the Fiscal asked him; and so was sent back to prison.

William Griggs *examined.*

John Fardo *examined.*

The same day also *John Beomont* was brought the second time to the Fiscals Chamber; where one Captain *Newport* a Dutchmans son (born in *England*) was used as an Interpreter. *William Griggs* was also brought in to accuse him; who said, that when the consultation for taking of the Castle, was held, then he (the said *Beomont*) was present. *Beomont* denied it with great earnestness and deep Oaths. At last being triced up, and drenched with water till his inwards were ready to crack, he answered affirmatively to all the Fiscals interrogatories: yet as soon as he was let down, he clearly demonstrated to

John Beomont *examined.*

Captain *Newport*, and *Johnſon* a *Dutch* Merchant, then alſo preſent, that theſe things could not be ſo. Nevertheleſs he was forced to put his hand to his confeſſion, or elſe he muſt to the torture again, which to avoid, he ſubſcribed; and ſo had a great iron bolt and two ſhackles rivitted to his legs, and then was carried back to priſon.

George Sharrock *examined.*

After this *George Sharrock* Aſſiſtant at *Hitto*, was called in queſtion; who, ſeeing how grievouſly others were martyred, made his earneſt Prayer to God (as ſince upon his Oath he hath acknowledged) that he would ſuffer him to make ſome ſuch probable lies againſt himſelf, as the *Dutch* might believe, and ſo he might eſcape the torment. Being brought to the Rack, the Water provided, and the Candles lighted, he was by the Governour and Fiſcal examined, and charged with the Conſpiracy. He fell upon his knees, and proteſted his Innocency. Then they commanded him to the Rack, and told him; Unleſs he would confeſs, he ſhould be tormented with fire and water to death, and then ſhould be drawn

drawn by the heels to the Gallows, and there hanged up. He ſtill perſiſting in this his innocency, the Fiſcal bad him be hoiſed up. Then he craved reſpite a while and told them, that he was at *Hitto*, and not in *Amboyna*, upon New-years day, when the conſultation was pretended; neither had been there ſince *November* before, as was well known to ſundry of the *Hollanders* themſelves, that reſided there alſo with him. Hereupon they commanded him again to the Rack: but he, craving reſpite as before, now told them, that he had many times heard *John Clark* (who was with him at *Hitto*) ſay, That the *Dutch* had done them many unſufferable wrongs, and that he would be revenged of them: to which end, he had once broken with Captain *Towerſon*, of a Plot. At which word the Fiſcal and the reſt were attentive, encouraging him to proceed. So he went on, ſaying, that *John Clark* had intreated Captain *Towerſon* that he might go to *Maccaſſer*, there to conſult and adviſe with the Spaniards to come with Gallies, and rob the ſmall Factories of *Amboyna* and *Seran*, when no ſhips were there.

Here they asked him, what Cap. *Towerſon* ſaid to this, He anſwered, that Captain *Towerſon* was very much offended with *Clark* for the motion; and from thenceforth could never abide him. Hereupon the Fiſcal called him Rogue, and ſaid he prated all from the matter, and ſhould go to the torture. He craved favour again, and began another tale; to wit, That upon Twelf-day then laſt paſt, *John Clark* told him at *Hitto*, that there was a practiſe to take the Caſtle of *Amboyna*; and asked him, whether he would conſent thereunto. Whereupon he demanded of *Clark*, whether Captain *Towerſon* knew of any ſuch matter. Which, *Clark* affirming; then he (the ſaid *Sharrock*) ſaid, that he would do as the reſt did. Then the Fiſcal asked him, what time the conſultation was held: He anſwered, In *November* laſt. The Fiſcal ſaid, That could not be: for, the conſultation was upon New-years day. The Priſoner ſaid as before in the beginning, that he had not been in *Amboyna* ſince the firſt of *December*, till now that he was brought thither. Why then quoth the Fiſcal, have you belied your

ſelf

ſelf? whereto the Priſoner reſolutely anſwered, that all that he had ſpoken touching any treaſon, was falſe, and feigned onely to avoid torment. Then went the Fiſcal out into another room to the Governour, and anon returned, and ſent *Sharrock* unto the Priſon again. The next day he was called again, and a writing preſented him; wherein was framed a formal confeſſion of his laſt conference with *Clark* at *Hitto*, touching the plot to take the Caſtle of *Amboyna*: which being read over to him, the Fiſcal asked him, whether it were true, or no. He anſwered, No, Why then, ſaid the Fiſcal, did you confeſs it? He anſwered, for fear of Torment. The Fiſcal and the reſt in a great rage told him he lied; his mouth had ſpoken it, and it was true, and therefore he ſhould ſubſcribe it. Which as ſoon as he had done, he fell preſently into a great paſſion, charging them bitterly to be guilty of the innocent blood of himſelf and the reſt, which they ſhould look to anſwer for at the day of Judgment: withall he grappled with the Fiſcal, and would have ſtopped him from carrying in the con-

feſſion to the Governour, with whom he alſo craved to ſpeak; but was inſtantly laid hold on, and carried away to priſon.

William Webber *examined.*

William Webber, being next examined, was told by the Fiſcal, that *John Clark* had confeſſed him to have been at *Amboyna* on New years day, and ſworn to Captain *Towerſon*'s plot, *&c.* All which he denied, alledging, he was that day at *Larica*: yet being brought to the torture, he then confeſſed, he had been at the conſultation at *Amboyna*, upon New-years day, with all the reſt of the circumſtances in order as he was asked. He alſo further told them, he had received a Letter from *John Clark*; after which was a Poſtſcript, excuſing his brief writing at that time, for that there was great buſineſs in hand. But one *Renier* a *Dutch* Merchant, then ſtanding by, told the Governour, that upon New-years day, the time of this pretended conſultation, *Webber* and he were merry at *Larica*. So the Governour left him and went out. But the Fiſcal held on upon the other point, touching the Poſtſcript of *Clark*'s Letter,

Letter, urging him to ſhew the ſame. Which when he could not do, though often terrified with the torture, he gave him reſpite; promiſing to ſave his life, if he would produce that Letter.

Then was Captain *Towerſon* brought to the examination, and ſhewed what others had confeſſed of him. He deeply proteſting his innocency, *Samuel Colſon* was brought to confront him: who being told, that unleſs he would now make good his former confeſſion againſt Captain *Towerſon*, he ſhould to the Torture, coldly re-affirmed the ſame, and ſo was ſent away. They alſo brought *William Griggs* and *John Fardo* to juſtifie their former confeſſions to his face. Captain *Towerſon* ſeriouſly charged them, that as they would anſwer it at the dreadfull day of Judgement, they ſhould ſpeak nothing but the truth. Both of them inſtantly fell down upon their knees before him, praying him for Gods ſake to forgive them, and ſaying further openly before them all, that whatſoever they had formerly confeſſed, was moſt falſe, and ſpoken only to avoid torment.

Gabriel Towerſon *examined.*

torment. With that the Fiſcal and the reſt offered them again to the torture: which they would not endure, but then affirmed their former confeſſions to be true.

When *Colſon* (who had accuſed Captain *Towerſon* before) was required to ſet his hand to his confeſſion, he asked the Fiſcal, upon whoſe head he thought the ſin would lie: whether upon his that was conſtrained to confeſs what was falſe, or upon the conſtrainers? The Fiſcal, after a little pauſe upon this queſtion, went in to the Governour then in another room; but anon returning, told *Colſon* he muſt ſubſcribe it: which he did; yet withall made this proteſtation: Well, quoth he, you make me to accuſe my ſelf and others of that which is as falſe, as God is true: for, God is my witneſs, I am as innocent as the child new born.

Thus have they examined all that belong to the *Engliſh* Company in the ſeveral Factories of the Iſland of *Amboyna*.

John Wetheral *examined.* The one and twentieth of *February*, they examined *John*

John Wetheral, Factor at *Cambello* in the Iſland of *Seran*. He confeſſed, he was at *Amboyna* upon New-years day: but for the conſultation, whereof he was demanded, he ſaid he knew of no other, but touching certain cloath of the *Engliſh* Company, that lay in the Factories rotting and worm-eaten, which they adviſed together how to put off to the beſt avail of their Imployers. The Governour ſaid, they queſtioned him not about cloath, but of Treaſon: whereof when he had proteſted his innocency, he was for that time diſmiſſed. But the next day he was ſent for again, and Captain *Towerſon* brought to confront and accuſe him, having before (it ſeems) confeſſed ſomewhat againſt him. But Mr. *Towerſon* ſpake now theſe words only: Oh, Mr. *Wetheral*, Mr. *Wetheral*, ſpeak the truth, and nothing but the truth, as God ſhall put into your heart. So Captain *Towerſon* was put out again, and *Wetheral* brought to the torture of water with great threats; if water would not make him confeſs, fire ſhould. He prayed them to tell him what he ſhould ſay, or to write down what

what they would, he would ſubſcribe it. They ſaid, he needed no Tutor; they would make him confeſs of himſelf. But when they had triced him up four ſeveral times, and ſaw he knew not what to ſay, then they read him other mens confeſſions, and asked him from point to point, as they had done others: and he ſtill anſwered, Yea, to all.

John Powl *examined.*

Next was called in *John Powl*, *Wetherals* aſſiſtant at *Cambello*: but he, proving that he was not at *Amboyna* ſince *November*, (ſave now when he was brought thither priſoner) and being ſpoken for by one *John Jooſt*, who had long been well acquainted with him, was diſmiſſed without torture.

Thomas Ladbrook *examined.*

Then was *Thomas Ladbrook*, ſervant to *Wetherall* and *Powl* at *Cambello*, brought to be examined: but proving that he was at *Cambello* at the time of the pretended conſultation, and ſerving in ſuch quality, as that he was never acquainted with any of the Letters from the Agent of *Amboyna*, he was eaſily and quickly diſmiſſed.

Ephraim

Ephraim Ramsey was also examined upon the whole pretended conspiracy, and particularly questioned concerning Captain *Welden* the *English* Agent in *Banda*; but denying all, and proving that he was not at *Amboyna* at New-years tide, being also spoken for by *John Joost*, was dismissed, after he had hanged in the Rack a good while, with irons upon his legs, and the cloath about his mouth.

Ephraim Ramsey *examined.*

Lastly, *John Sadler*, servant to *William Griggs* at *Larica*, was examined; and being found to have been absent from *Amboyna* at New-years tide, when *Griggs* and others were there, was dismissed.

John Sadler *examined.*

Thus have we all their examinations, tortures, and confessions, being the work of 8. dayes, from the 15. to the 23. of *February*. After which was two dayes respite before the sentence. *John Powl*, being himself acquitted as before said, went to the prison to visit *John Fardo*, one of those that had accused Capt. *Towerson*. To him *Fardo* religiously protested his innocency; but especially his sorrow for accusing Mr. *Towerson*: for, said he, the fear of death doth

doth nothing dismay me; for, God (I trust) will be merciful to my soul, according to the innocency of my cause. The only matter that troubleth me, is, that through fear of Torment I have accused that honest and godly man Captain *Towerson*, who (I think in my conscience) was so upright and honest towards all men, that he harboured no ill will to any, much less would attempt any such business as he is accused of. He further said, he would before his death receive the Sacrament, in acknowledgement that he had accused Captain *Towerson* falsly and wrongfully, only through fear of Torment.

The five and twentieth of *February*, old stile, all the prisoners, as well the *English*, as the *Portugal* and the *Japoners*, were brought into the great Hall of the Castle, and there were solemnly condemned, except *John Powl*, *Ephraim Ramsey*, *John Sadler*, and *Thomas Ladbrook*, formerly acquitted, as aforesaid.

Captain *Towerson* having been (during all his imprisonment) kept apart from the rest, so that none of them could come to

to ſpeak with him; writ much in his Chamber, (as ſome of the *Dutch* report) but all was ſuppreſſed, ſave only a Bill of Debt, which one *Th. Johnſon*, a free Burgher, got of him by favour of his Keepers for acknowledgement, that the *Engliſh* Company owed him a certain ſum of money. In the end of this Bill he writ theſe words: *Firmed by the Firm of me* Gabriel Towerſon, *now appointed to dye guiltleſs of any thing that can be juſtly laid to my charge. God forgive them their guilt; and receive me to his mercy. Amen.* This Bill being brought to Mr. *Welden*, the Engliſh Agent at *Banda*, he paid the money, and received in the acknowledgement.

William Griggs (who had before accuſed Captain *Towerſon*) writ theſe words following in his Table-book: *We, whoſe names are here ſpecified*; John Beomont *Merchant of* Loho, William Griggs *Merchant of* Larica, Abel Price *Chyrurgion of* Amboyna, Robert Brown *Tailor, which do here lie Priſoners in the Ship* Rotterdam, *being apprehended for Conſpiracy, for blowing up the Caſtle of* Amboyna: *we being judged to death this fifth*

fifth of March, Anno 1622. *which we through torment were constrained to speak, that which we never meant, nor once imagined, the which we take upon our deaths and salvation: they tortured us with that extreme torment of fire and water, that flesh and blood could not endure: and this we take upon our deaths, that they have put us to death guiltless of our accusation. So therefore we desire, that they that shall understand this; that our Imployers may understand these wrongs, and that your selves would have a care to look to your selves: for their intent was to have brought you in also; they ask'd concerning you; which if they had tortured us, we must have confessed you also. And so farewell: written in the dark.*

This Table-book was afterwards delivered to Mr. *Welden* aforenamed, by one that served the Dutch.

Samuel Colson also, another that accused Captain *Towerson*, writ as followeth in the waste leaves of a book, wherein were bound together the Common-Prayers, the Psalms, and the Catechism.

In

In one page thus;

March 5. *Stilo novo*, being Sunday, aboard the *Rotterdam*, lying in Irons. } 4.

UNderſtand that I Samuel Colſon, *late Factor of* Hitto, *was apprehended for ſuſpicion of conſpiracy; and for any thing I know, muſt dye for it: wherefore, having no better means to make my innocency known, have writ this in this Book, hoping ſome good* Engliſh *men will ſee it. I do here upon my ſalvation, as I hope by his death and paſſion to have redemption for my ſins, that I am clear of all ſuch conſpiracy; neither do I know any* Engliſh *man guilty thereof, nor other creature in the World. As this is true: God bleſs me.*

Sam. Colſon.

On the other ſide, upon the firſt page of the Catechiſm, is thus written:

IN another leaf you ſhall underſtand more, which I have written in this Book.

Sam. Colſon.

In the beginning of the Pſalms, and in the leaf ſo referred unto, is thus written; *viz.*

1. THe Japons *were taken with ſome villany, and brought to examination: being moſt tyrannouſly tortured, were asked if the* Engliſh *had any hand in their Plot. Which torture made them ſay, Yea. Then was Mr.* Tomſon, *Mr.* Johnſon, *Mr.* Collins, John Clark *brought to examination, and were burned under the arms, arm-pits, the hands, and ſoals of the feet, with another moſt miſerable torment to drink water; ſome of them almoſt tortured to death, and were forced to confeſs that which they never knew, by reaſon of the torment which fleſh and blood is not able to endure. Then were the reſt of the* Engliſhmen *called one by one, (amongſt which I was one) being wiſhed to confeſs, or elſe I muſt go to torment; withall cauſed Mr.* Johnſon, *who was before tormented, to witneſs againſt me, or elſe he ſhould be tormented again; which rather than he would endure, he ſaid, What they would have, he would ſpeak. Then muſt I confeſs that I never knew, or elſe to go*

to

to torment; which rather than I would suffer, I did confess that, which (as I shall be saved before God Almighty) is not true, being forced for fear of torment. Then did they make us witness against Captain Towerson, *and at last made Captain* Towerson *confess all, being for fear of most cruel torment, for which we must all dye. As I mean and hope to have pardon for my sins, I know no more than the child unborn of this business. Written with my own hand the first of* March, stilo novo.

Sam. Colson.

Yet in another page were these words;

I Was born in Newcastle *upon* Tyne, *where I desire this Book may come, that my Friends may know of my innocency.*

Sam. Colson.

This Book he delivered to one that served the *Hollanders*, who sowed it up in his Bed, and afterward, at his opportunity, delivered it to Mr. *Welden* before named.

All these said writings are yet extant under the hands of the several parties, well known to their friends here in *England*.

The six and twentieth of *February*, *Stilo veteri*, the Prisoners were all brought into the great Hall of the Castle (except Captain *Towerson* and *Emanuel Tomson*) to be prepared for death by the Ministers. The *Japoneers* now all in general, as some of them had done before in particular, cryed out unto the English, saying; Oh you English men, where did we ever in our lives eat with you, talk with you, or (to our remembrance) see you? The English answered, Why then have you accused us? The poor men perceiving they were made believe each had accused others, before they had so done indeed; shewed them their tortured bodies, and said, If a stone were thus burnt, would it not change his Nature? how much more we that are Flesh and Blood?

Whilst they were all in the Hall, Captain *Towerson* was brought up into the place of examination and two great Jars of water carried after him. What

the

there did or ſuffered was unknown to the Engliſh without: but it ſeemeth they made him then to underwrite his confeſſion. After ſupper *John Powl*, *Ephraim Ramſey*, *Thomas Ladbrook*, and *John Sadler*, who were found not guilty, as aforeſaid, were taken from the reſt, and put into another room. By and by alſo were *Samuel Colſon*, and *Edward Collins* brought from the reſt; into the room where *Emanuel Tomſon* lay: The Fiſcal told them, it was the Governours mercy, to ſave one of them three: and it being indifferent to him, which of them were the man, it was his pleaſure they ſhould draw lots for it, which they did, and the free lot fell to *Edward Collins*; who then was carried away to the Chamber, where *John Powl*, and the reſt that were quit, lodged, and *Samuel Colſon* back into the Hall. Anon alſo *John Beomont* was brought out of the Hall into the Chamber, where *John Powl*, and the reſt of the acquitted perſons were, and was told, that he was beholding to *Peter Johnſon* the Dutch Merchant of *Lobo*, and to the Secretary; for they two had begged his life.

So then there remained in the Hall ten of the Engliſh; for Captain *Towerſon* and *Emanuel Tomſom* (as is ſaid before) were kept in ſeveral rooms apart from the reſt. To theſe that remained in the Hall, came the Dutch Miniſters, who telling them how ſhort a time they had to live, admoniſhed and exhorted them to make their true confeſſions; for it was a dangerous and deſperate thing, to diſſemble at ſuch a time. The Engliſh ſtill profeſſed their innocency, and prayed the Miniſters that they might all receive the Sacraments, as a ſeal of the forgiveneſs of their ſins; and withal, thereby to confirm their laſt profeſſion of their innocency. But this would by no means be granted. Whereupon *Samuel Colſon* ſaid thus unto the Miniſters; You manifeſt unto us the danger of diſſimulation in this caſe. But tell us, if we ſuffer guiltleſs, being otherwiſe alſo true believers in Chriſt Jeſus, What ſhall be our reward? The Preacher anſwered, By how much the clearer you are, ſo much the more glorious ſhall be your reſurrection: With that word, *Colſon* ſtarted up, imbraced the Preacher, and gave him

him his purſe, with ſuch money as he had in it, ſaying; *Domine*, God bleſs you: tell the Governour, I freely forgive him; and I intreat you, to exhort him, to repent of his bloody Tragedy, wrought upon us poor innocent ſouls. Here all the reſt of the Engliſh ſignified their conſent to this Speech. Then ſpake *John Fardo* to the reſt, in preſence of the Miniſters, as followeth: My Countrymen, and Brethren, all that are here with me, condemned to die; I charge you all, as you will anſwer it at Gods Judgment Seat, if any of you be guilty of this matter, whereof we are condemned, diſcharge your Conſciences, and confeſs the truth for ſatisfaction of the World. Hereupon *Samuel Colſon* ſpake with a loud voice, ſaying, According to my innocency in this treaſon, ſo Lord pardon all the reſt of my ſins: and if I be guilty thereof more or leſs, let me never be partaker of thy heavenly joys. At which words, every one of the reſt cried out, Amen for me, Amen for me, good Lord. This done, each of them knowing whom he had accuſed, went one to another begging forgiveneſs for their falſe accuſation,

on, being wrung from them by the pains or fear of torture. And they all freely forgave one another: for none had been so falsly accused, but he himself had accused another as falsly. In particular, *George Sharrock* (who survived to relate this nights passage) kneeled down to *John Clark*, whom he had accused of the tale at *Hitto* above mentioned, and craved forgiveness at his hands. *Clark* freely forgave him, saying; how should I look to be forgiven of God, if I should not forgive you, having my self so falsly accused Captain *Towerson* and others?

After this, they spent the rest of the doleful night in Prayer, singing of Psalms, and comforting one another; though the Dutch that guarded them, offered them wine, bidding them drink *Lustick*, and drive away the sorrow; according to the custom of their own Nation in the like case, but contrary to the Nature of the English.

Upon the morrow morning, being the Execution day, the 27*th*. of *February*, *Stilo veteri*, *John Powl* being freed (as is above recited) came into the room where

where the condemned persons were, and found them at Prayer. They all requested him to relate unto their friends in *England*, the innocency of their cause; taking it upon their deaths, that what they had confessed against themselves and others, touching this crime, was all false, and forced by fear of torture.

The same morning *William Webber* was called again into the Fiscals room, and there pressed to produce the Letter, which he had before confessed to have received from *John Clark*, in the *Postscript* whereof some great business was intimated. They promised him his life, if he would deliver or produce them that Letter: which although he did not, nor indeed could, yet at last they pardoned him, and sent him to the rest that were saved, and *Sharrock* with him.

That morning *Emanuel Tomson* understanding that *John Beomont* was pardoned, made means to have him come and speak with him; which, with much ado, he obtained. *Beomont* found him sitting in a Chamber, all alone in a most miserable fashion; the wounds of his torture bound up, but the matter and gore-

blood

blood iſſuing through the Rollers. He took Mr. *Beomont* by the hand, and prayed him, when he came into *England* to do his duty to the Honourable Company, his Maſters, to Mr. *Robinſon*, and to his Brother *Billingſley*, and to certifie them of his innocency, which (ſaid he) you your ſelf know well enough.

All things being prepared for the Execution, the condemned were brought forth of the Hall along by the Chamber where the quit and pardoned were; who ſtood in the door, to give and take the farewell of their Countrey-men now going to Execution. Staying a little for this purpoſe, they prayed and charged thoſe that were ſaved, to bear witneſs to their friends in *England* of their innocency, and that they died not Traitors, but ſo many innocents, meerly murthered by the *Hollanders*, whom they prayed God to forgive their blood-thirſtineſs, and to have mercy upon their own ſouls.

Being brought into the Yard, their ſentence was there read unto them from a Gallery, and then they were thence carried unto the place of Execution, together

gether with nine *Japons* and a *Portugal*; not the ordinary and short way, but round about in a long procession, through the Town; the way guarded with five Companies of Soldiers, *Dutch* and *Amboyners*, and thronged with the Natives of the Island, that (upon the summons given the day before by the sound of the Drum) flocked together to behold this triumph of the *Dutch* over the *English*. *Samuel Colson* had conceived a Prayer in writing, in the end whereof he protested his innocency: which Prayer he read to his fellows the night before, and now also at the place of Execution devoutly pronounced the same; then threw away the paper, which the Governour caused to be brought to him, and kept it.

Emanuel Tomson told the rest, he did not doubt but God would shew some sign of their innocency; and every one of the rest took it severally upon their death, that they were utterly guiltless; and so one by one, with great cheerfulness suffered the fatal stroke.

The *Portugal* prayed over his Beads very devoutly, and often kissed the Cross;

Croſs; ſwearing thereupon, that he was utterly innocent of this treaſon: yet confeſſed, that God had juſtly brought this puniſhment upon him, for that having a wife in his own Countrey, he had, by the perſwaſion of the *Dutch* Governour, taken another in that Countrey, his firſt being yet living.

The *Japons* likewiſe (according to their Religion) ſhut up their laſt Act with the like profeſſion of their innocency. So there ſuffered ten *Engliſhmen*, viz. Captain *Gabriel Towerſon* the Agent of the *Engliſh* at *Amboyna*, *Samuel Colſon* Factor at *Hitto*, *Emanuel Tomſon* Aſſiſtant at *Amboyna*, *Timothy Johnſon* Aſſiſtant there alſo, *John Wetheral* Factor at *Cambello*, *John Clark* Aſſiſtant at *Hitto*, *William Griggs* Factor at *Larica*, *John Fardo* Steward of the houſe, *Abel Price* Chyrurgion, and *Robert Brown* Tailor.

The *Portugal* alſo ſuffered with them: his name was *Auguſtin Perez*; he was born at *Bengala*.

The names of the *Japoneſes* that ſuffered (if any be curious to know them) were as followeth:

Hitiſo

Hitiſo
Tſioſa } all born at *Firando*.
Sinſa
Sidney Migiel
Pedro Congie } born at *Naganſacque*.
Thome Corea
Quiandayo native of Coraets.
Tſabinda of Tſoncketgo.
Zanchoe of Fiſien.

Beſides theſe, there were two other *Japoneſes*; the one named *Soyſimo*, born at *Firando*; and the other *Saconbe*, of the ſame place: the former of which being tortured, confeſſed both to have been privy to this pretended treaſon, and to have offered his ſervice unto the *Engliſh*, to aid them in taking of the Caſtle: and the latter confeſſed to have had knowledge of the conſultation of the other *Japons* to this purpoſe. But neither of them was executed, nor ſo much as condemned: The reaſon whereof was not known to the *Engliſh* that were ſaved.

They had prepared a cloath of black Velvet, for Captain *Towerſon's* body to fall upon; which being ſtained and defaced

defaced with his blood, they afterwards put to the account of the *Engliſh* Company.

At the inſtant of the execution, there aroſe a great darkneſs, with a ſudden and violent guſt of wind and tempeſt; whereby two of the *Dutch* Ships, riding in the Harbour, were driven from their Anchors, and with great labour and difficulty ſaved from the Rocks. Within a few dayes after, one *William Danckin*, who had told the Governour, That *Robert Brown*, the *Engliſh* Tailor, had a few Moneths before told him, he hoped that within ſix Moneths the *Engliſh* ſhould have as much to do in the Caſtle of *Amboyna*, as the *Dutch*: This fellow, coming upon an Evening to the Grave where the *Engliſh* were buried, being all (ſave Captain *Towerſon*) in one pit, fell down upon the Grave; and having lien there a while, roſe up again ſtark mad, and ſo continued two or three dayes together, and then dyed. Forthwith alſo fell a new ſickneſs at *Amboyna*, which ſwept away about a thouſand people *Dutch* and *Amboyners*: in the ſpace wherein, there uſually dyed not above thirty at other ſeaſons.

ſeaſons. Theſe ſigns were by the ſurviving *Engliſh*, referred to the confident prediction of *Emanuel Tomſon* abovenamed, and were by the *Amboyners* interpreted as a token of the wrath of God for this barbarous Tyranny of the *Hollanders*.

The next day after the execution, being the eight and twentieth of *February*, *Stilo veteri*, was ſpent in Triumph for the new General of the *Dutch* then proclaimed, and in publick rejoycing for the deliverance from this pretended Treaſon. The day following, being the firſt of *March*, *John Beomont*, *George Sharrock*, *Edward Collins*, and *William Webber*, were brought to the Governour; who told *Webber*, *Beomont*, and *Sharrock*, that they were pardoned in Honour of the new General, and *Collins*, that he was to go to *Jaccatra*, there to ſtand to the favour of the General. So the Governour made them drink Wine with him, and courteouſly diſmiſſed them: willing them to go and conſult with the reſt that were ſaved, who were fit to be placed in the ſeveral Factories. Which done, and their opinions reported to the Governour,

Governour, he accordingly commanded each to his place; adding, that he would thenceforth take upon him the patronage and Government of the *English* Companies buſineſs. To which purpoſe, he had within a few dayes paſt, opened a Letter that came from the *Engliſh* Preſident at *Jaccatra*, directed to Captain *Towerſon*; being (as he ſaid) the firſt *Engliſh* Letter that ever he intercepted; further ſaying, that he was glad that he found by that Letter, that the *Engliſh* at *Jaccatra* were innocent touching this buſineſs.

The Governour and Fiſcal having thus made an end at *Amboyna*, diſpatched themſelves for *Banda*: where they made very diligent enquiry againſt Captain *Welden*, the *Engliſh* Agent there; yet found no colour nor ſhadow of guilt to lay hold on: but at laſt entertained him with courteous ſpeeches, profeſſing to be very glad, that they found him, as well as the *Engliſh* at *Jaccatra*, to be without ſuſpicion of this Treaſon, (as they term it.) Captain *Welden*, perceiving the diſorder and confuſion of the *Engliſh* Companies affairs at *Amboyna*, by

by means of this dealing of the *Dutch*; forthwith hired a *Dutch* Pinnace at *Banda*, and passed to *Amboyna*: where, instantly upon his arrival, he re-called the Companies servants, sent (as before) by the *Dutch* Governour to the upper Factories.

Having enquired of them, and the rest that were left at *Amboyna*, of the whole proceedings lately passed, he found, by the constant and agreeing relation of them all, that there was no such Treason of the *English* as was pretended; as also understanding what strict command the Governour had given to the surviving *English*, not once to talk or confer with the Countrey people concerning this bloody business, although the said Countrey people every day reproached them with Treason, and a bloody intention to have massacred the Natives, and to have ripped up the bellies of women with child, and such like stuff; wherewith the *Dutch* have possessed the poor Vulgar, to make the *English* odious unto them. The said Mr. *Welden* therefore finding it to sort neither with the honour, nor profit of the *English* Company, his

Masters, to hold any longer residence in *Amboyna*, he took the poor remnant of the *English* along with him, in the said hired *Pinnace* for *Jaccatra*; whither the Governour had sent *John Beomont* and *Edward Collins* before, as men condemned, and left to the mercie of the General,

When this heavy news of *Amboyna* came to *Jaccatra* and the *English* there, the President forthwith sent to the General of the *Dutch*, to know by what Authority the Governour of *Amboyna* had thus proceeded against the *English*, and how he and the rest of the Dutch there at *Jaccatra*, did approve these proceedings. The Governour returned for answer, that, The Governour of *Amboyna*'s Authority was derived from that of the Lords States General of the United Neatherlands; under whom he had lawful Jurisdiction both in Criminal and Civil causes, within the district of *Amboyna*; further, that such proceeding was necessary against Traitors, such as the *English* Executed at *Amboyna* might appear to be by their own confessions: a Copy whereof he therewith sent to the *English*

liſh Preſident; who ſent the ſame back to be Authentickly certified, but received it not again.

Hitherto hath been recited the bare and naked Narration of the Progreſs and paſſage of this action, as it is taken out of the Depoſitions of ſix ſeveral *Engliſh* Factors; whereof four were condemned, and the other two acquitted in this Proceſs of *Amboyna*: all, ſince their return into *England*, examined upon their Oaths in the Admiralty Court. The particular of Captain *Towerſon*'s, as alſo of *Emanuel Tomſon*'s examinations and anſwers, are not yet come to light, by reaſon that theſe two were kept apart from all the reſt, and each alone by himſelf; nor any other of the *Engliſh* ſuffered to come to ſpeak with them, except onely that ſhort Farewell, which *John Beomont* took of *Tomſon*, the morning before the Execution before mentioned. The like obſcurity is yet touching the Examinations and Anſwers of divers of the reſt that are Executed; being, during their impriſonment, ſo ſtrictly lookt to, and watched by the Dutch, that they might not talk together, nor mutually relate their miſeries.

But becauſe the *Hollanders* defend their own proceedings by the confeſſions of the parties executed, acknowledging ſeverally under their hands, that they were guilty of the pretended crime; it will not be amiſs to recollect and recall unto this place, as it were unto one ſum and total, certain circumſtances diſperſed in ſeveral parts of this Narration; whereby, as well the innocency of the *Engliſh*, as the unlawful proceedings againſt them may be manifeſted.

First, Therefore it is to be remembred, that the *Japons* were apprehended, examined, and tortured three or four dayes, before the *Engliſh* were attached; and the ſame as well of their apprehenſion, as torture, was rife and notorious in the Town of *Amboyna*, and the parts adjoyning. *Tomſom*, in this *interim*, and the very firſt day of the examination of the *Japon*, went to the Caſtle to ask leave of the Governour to land ſome Rice, and brought back the news with him to the *Engliſh* houſe of the cruel handling of theſe poor *Japons*. This had been *Item* enough to the *Engliſh*, if they had been guilty, to ſhift for themſelves: where-

whereto also they had ready means by the Curricurries or small Boats of the *Amboyners*, which lie along the Strand in great number, wherewith they might easily have transported themselves to *Seran*, to *Bottoom*, or to *Maccasser*, out of the reach and Jurisdiction of the *Dutch*: but in that they fled not in this case, it is a very strong presumption, that they were as little privy to any treason of their own, as suspicious of any treacherous train laid for their bloods.

In the next place let it be considered, how impossible it was for the *English* to atchieve this pretended enterprize.

The Castle of *Amboyna* is of a very great strength (as is before declared;) the Garrison therein two or three hundred men, besides as many more of their free Burgers in the Town. What their care and circumspection in all their Forts is, may appear not onely by the quick Alarm they now took at the foolish question of the poor *Japon*, made to the Sentinel, above recited; but also by that which a little before happened at *Jaccatra*, where one of their Soldiers was shot to death for sleeping in the Watch.

Durſt ten *Engliſh* men (whereof not one a Soldier) attempt any thing upon ſuch a ſtrength and vigilancy? As for the aſſiſtance of the *Japons*, they were but ten neither, and all un-armed, as well as the *Engliſh*: For, as at the ſeizure of the *Engliſh* houſe, all the proviſion therein found, was but three ſwords, two Muskets, and half a pound of powder: ſo the *Japons* (except when they are in ſervice of the Caſtle, and there armed by the *Dutch*) are allowed to have no Arms, but onely a *Catan*, a kind of ſhort ſword: and it is forbidden to all the *Dutch*, upon great penalty, to ſell any hand-gun, powder or bullets to the *Japons* or *Amboyners*. But let it be imagined, that theſe twenty perſons *Engliſh* and *Japons*, were ſo deſperate as to adventure the exploit; how ſhould they be able to maſter the *Dutch* in the Caſtle, or to keep poſſeſſion when they had gotten it? what ſecond had they? There was neither Ship nor Pinnace of the *Engliſh* in the Harbor. All the reſt of the *Japons* in the Iſland, were not twenty perſons, and not one *Engliſh* more. The neareſt of the reſt of the *Engliſh* were at *Banda*,

Banda, forty Leagues from *Amboyna*; and thoſe but nine perſons, all afterwards cleared by the Governour and Fiſcal themſelves, from all ſuſpition of this pretended crime, as were alſo the reſt of the *Engliſh* at *Jaccatra*. 1 4. 1 4. 1 4.

On the other ſide, beſides the ſtrength of the Caſtle and Town of *Amboyna*, the *Hollanders* have three other ſtrong Caſtles, well furniſhed with Soldiers in the ſame Iſland, and at *Cambello* near adjoining. They had then alſo in the road of *Amboyna*, eight Ships and Veſſels, namely, the *Rotterdam* of 1200 Tun, the *Unicorn* of 300 Tun, the Free-mans Veſſel of 100 Tun, the *Calck* of 60 Tun, Captain *Gamals Junck* of 40 Tun, the *Flute* of 300 Tun, the *Amſterſtam* of 1400 Tun, and a ſmall Pinnace of about 60 Tun; and all theſe well furniſhed with Men and Ammunition. It is true, that the Stories do record ſundry valiant and hardy enterprizes of the *Engliſh* Nation, and *Holland* is witneſs of ſome of them, yea, hath reaped the fruit of the *Engliſh* reſolution; yet no Story, no Legend ſcarcely reporteth any ſuch hardineſs, either of the *Engliſh* or others, That ſo few 1 4. 1 4. 1 4.

persons, so naked of all provisions and supplies, should undertake such an adventure upon a counter-party, so well and abundantly fitted at all points.

But let it be further granted, that they might possibly have overcome all these difficulties; yet to what end and purpose should they put themselves into such a jeopardy? They knew well enough, that it was agreed between both Companies at home, That the Forts in the *Indies* should remain respectively in the hands of such, as had possession of them at the date of the Treaty, *Anno* 1619. and that the same was ratified by the Kings Majesty, and the Lords States General. They knew likewise, and all the world takes knowledge of his Majesties Religious observation of Peace and Treaty with all his Neighbours, yea, with all the world: what reward then could these *English* hope for, of this their valour and danger? Certainly none other than that which is expressly provided by the Treaty it self, that is, To be punished as the disturbers of the Common Peace, and Amity of both Nations.

But

But let theſe *Engliſh* men have been as fooliſh in this Plot as the *Hollanders* will have them; is it alſo to be imagined, that they were ſo graceleſs, as when they were condemned, and ſeriouſly admoniſhed by the Miniſters to diſcharge their conſciences, yet then to perſiſt in their diſſimulation, being otherwiſe of ſuch godly behaviour, as to ſpend the time in Prayer, ſinging of Pſalms, and ſpiritual comforting one another, which the *Dutch* would have had them beſtow in drinking, to drive away their ſorrow? Let *Colſons* queſtion to the Miniſter be conſidered: his and the reſts offer and deſire to receive the Sacrament, in ſign and token of their innocency; their mutual asking forgiveneſs for their like falſe accuſations of one another, forced by the Torture; *Tomſons* laſt farewell to *Beomont*; *Colſons* prayer, and his writing in his Prayer-book; *Fardo*'s farewell to *Powl*; alſo his conjuring exhortation to his fellows, to diſcharge their conſciences, and all their anſwers thereunto; craving Gods mercy or judgment, according to their innocency in this cauſe; their general and Religious profeſſion of their

their innocency, as to their Countreymen, at their last parting with them; and finally, the sealing of this profession with their last breath and blood, even in the very Article of death, and in the stroke of the Executioner. What horrible and unexampled dissimulation were this? If some one or more of them had been so fearfully desperate, yet would not there one amongst ten be found to think of the judgment to come, whereunto he was then instantly summoned without Essoin, Bail, or Mainprise? What? had they hope of reprieve and life, if they kept their countenance to the last? Yet what hope had *Tomson* and the rest, when Captain *Towerson*'s head was off? Nay, what desire had *Tomson* and *Clark* to live, being so mangled and martyred by the Torture? They were executed one by one, and every one several took it upon his death, that he was guiltless.

Now to blanch and smooth over all this rough and Barbarous proceeding; it is here given out, that the Governour and Fiscal found such evidence of the Plot, and dealt so evenly in the process, that

that they ſpared not their own people; having uſed ſome of their Native *Hollanders*, partakers of this treaſon, in the ſame manner as they did the *Engliſh*. But this, as well by the Relation here truly and faithfully ſet down, grounded upon the ſworn Teſtimony of ſix credible witneſſes, as alſo by other ſufficient reports of divers, (lately come out of thoſe parts) appeareth to be a meer tale, not once alledged by any in the *Indies* in many moneths after the Execution, but only invented and diſperſed here, for a *Fucus* and a fair colour upon the whole cauſe, and to make the world believe, that the ground of this Barbarous and Tyrannous proceeding was a true crime, and not the unſatiable covetouſneſs of the *Hollanders*, by this cruel treachery to gain the ſole trade of the *Molluccos*, *Banda* and *Amboyna*, which is already become the event of this bloody proceſs.

To adde hereunto by way of aggravation, will be needleſs; the fact is ſo full of odious and barbarous inhumanity, executed by *Hollanders* upon the *Engliſh* Nation, in a place where both lived

lived under terms of Partnership and great amity, confirmed by a most solemn Treaty.

Thus you have had an account of the great misery inflicted upon defenceless mortals, the *English*, by their fellow Creatures, yea pretended Friends and Allies, the *Dutch*; a misery indeed as great as their malice could invent, or cruelty pursue and practise. For 'tis too probably to be fear'd, by their own contrived accusations imposed upon, and extorted from the innocent Sufferers, that their cruelty reached not only to the transitory destruction of their frail bodies, but to the eternal ruine also of their immortal souls.

A Tyranny so execrable, that Heaven would not withhold a severe and speedy Vengeance upon the Authors and Actors of it; for thereupon, First, King *James* and King *Charles* the First, excepted those Murders from the Indempnities that passed in those times between us and the *Hollanders*. Secondly, a sudden Hurricane or terrible Tempest did much dammage to the *Dutch* Ships in the Haven of *Amboyna*, about the very time of

of this horrid Execution. Thirdly, the first informer against the *English*, fell down as dead upon the very place where the murder'd men were buried, rising again distracted, in which condition he continued till his dying day. Fourthly, in the year 1630. eighteen *Dutchmen* (whereof three were guilty of the Massacre at *Amboyna*) supping at *Frankford* in their way to *Strasburgh*, boasted how they served our Nation; which one in the company noting, and relating it to two *English* Captains then in the *German* Wars, whose Kindred had suffered there; the Captains laying in Ambush for the *Hollanders* with a Troop of Horse, took them and commanded them to prepare for death; upon which the *Dutch* submissively laid their Treasure at their disposal, hoping thereby to redeem their lives; but they resolutely replied, your Treasure we seek not, but you must die, for that our Countrymen and Friends you murder'd at *Amboyna*: and so hanging up one *Johnson* the chief *Amboynist*, and giving the rest leave, by casting the Dice, to try their fate which of them should bear the News of this to *Holland*, they

they diſpatch'd all but him, whom they ſent home to relate the certainty of Divine vengeance, and aſſure his Countrymen, that doubtleſs there is a God that judgeth the Earth.

They indeed promiſed before, the year 1625. but never made any ſuitable ſatisfaction for theſe injuries, nor reſtored to us any of thoſe Iſlands of Spices that they had taken from us; but added to their inſolencies a ſtrict Order againſt all free Trade to *Flanders*, monopolizing it to themſelves; and indeed whereever they have ſeen any advantage, by cunning, force or fraud, without any conſideration of Right, League, Humanity or Religion, they have endeavoured to proſecute their deſigns.

This cruelty of the *Dutch* againſt the *Engliſh* is much more horrible, if conſidered with thoſe aggravating circumſtances that attend it, for when *England* was newly recover'd from Popery, and unſetled, when engaged in *Ireland* and the Countries about, when govern'd by a Woman, when threatned from *Spain*, did then relieve the *diſtreſſed States*, eſpouſed their quarrel, and ventur'd their

their lives and fortunes in their cause. Yea, so great was the endearment, that they seemed but one Nation, being constantly entertain'd with the affection of Brethren, the love of Friends and the respects of Neighbours and Allies.

The Cruelty of the *Dutch* against the *Polaroons*.

Polaroon, one of the Islands of *Banda*, was in possession of the *English* at the time of the Treaty, in the Year 1619. and by agreement was to remain theirs; after the Treaty came to the *Indies*, the *Hollanders* forbare the publishing thereof in the Islands of *Banda*, untill they had taken *Polaroon*. But knowing that it must be restored again, according to the Treaty, they first take all courses to make the Island little or nothing worth:

They

They demoliſh and deface the Buildings, tranſplant the Nutmeg-trees, plucking them up by the roots, and carrying them into their own Iſlands of *Nera* and *Poloway*, there to be planted for themſelves; and, at laſt, find a means to diſpeople the Iſland, and to leave it ſo, as the *Engliſh* might make no uſe of it worth their charge of keeping: It happened that there was a young man (the ſon of an *Orankey*, or a Gentleman in *Polaroon*) that had committed Felony; for which, by the Laws of his Countrey, he was to die; This fellow, to ſave his life, fled to another Iſland of *Banda*, called *Roſinging*, and there turned Chriſtian: but quickly underſtanding, that that would not preſerve him ſafe from puniſhment, he went back ſecretly to his own Country of *Polaroon*, and having lurked there a few days, took his paſſage for *Nera*, another Iſland where the *Dutch* have a Fort; and told the Dutch Governour, that the *Orankeys* of *Polaroon* had conſpired to Maſſacre the *Dutch*, as well at *Polaroon* as at *Poloway*, with help of the People of *Seran*, that ſhould ſend over thirty *Curricurries* for that purpoſe. Immediately upon

upon this information, certain *Prows* of *Fish-boats* of the *Polaroons* that were fishing at *Poloway* were seized, and the People made Prisoners. And Command was sent by the *Dutch Governour* to *Polaroon*, that the *Orankeys* should come over to him, that there might be further inquisition made of this matter. The Priest of the *Polaroons* and seventy *Orankeys* instantly took a *Prow*, or small Vessel of their own, and imbarked themselves for *Poloway*. As they were at Sea, and yet out of the sight of the *Dutch* Castle, they were met by a Fisher-boat of *Bandanezes*, and told, how all the rest were apprehended, and that if they went to *Poloway*, they were all but dead men. Nevertheless, the Priest and the rest, although they had space and means to make their escape to *Seran*, and other places safe enough from the *Hollanders*; yet were so confident of their Innocency, that they would needs go to *Poloway* to vindicate & clear themselves: Where, as soon as they were arrived, they were instantly carried Prisoners to the Castle; and, the Governour with a force of 200 Men, went forthwith for *Polaroon*; whence he brought all the rest

of the *Orankeys*, and made them Prisoners in the same Castle, and presently brought them to the *torture of water and fire*, even in the same sort as our People were afterwards at *Amboyna*; only herein differing, that of those at *Poloway*, two were so tortured that they died in their tortures, the rest being one hundred and sixty two persons, were all upon their own forced Confessions, Condemned and Executed. The Priest when he came to the Place of Execution, spake after this manner, in the *Mallaian* tongue: *All ye great and small, rich and poor, black and white, look to it; we have committed no fault.* And when he would have spoken more, he was taken by the hands and feet, laid along, and cut in two by the middle with a Sword: After which, the Governour caused the Wives, Children and Slaves of those of *Polaroon*, to be all carried out of that, and dispersed into other Islands, subject to the *Dutch*: by reason of which Banishment, being deprived of the Natives assistance, neither the *English* nor *Hollanders* themselves can carry on their trade so commodiously as they might have done; which shews the vi-

vigour of their malice and the insatiableness of their cruelty was such, that they had rather submit to some dammage, and embrace their own loss, than let their unreasonable and savage designs pass unaccomplished.

Some Injuries and Abuses done to the English *in divers parts, either by the Order or permission of the* Dutch.

THey forced us to Trade at second hand. 1. In *Ternata*, under their Fort *Tabuche*. 2. In *Motir*. 3. In *Tidore*. 4. In *Balvan*, *Hillo*, *Amboyna*. 5. At *Banda*. 6. *Poloway*. 7. The Coast of *Cormandel*, near the Arsenal at *Jaccatra*. 8. Their chief places *Bantham*, *Japan*,

pan, *Jamby*, though we advanced them to all these places. They represented us as Pyrats, and when they had done any mischief, said, they were *English* Men, untill for our safety, we were fain to distinguish our selves from them by the solemnity of *November* the 5*th* and 17*th*.

They contrived to blow up our Warehouses; Forbad us all Commerce upon *Queen Elizabeth* her Death, made all Christians so odious, that the first question in those parts was, *Are ye Flemings?*

They seized our Yards, Wharffs, &c. giving order to kill every *English* Man, that would not swear fealty to them; upon the erecting of their Fort at *Banna*, intending to put all *English* into an old Ship, and blow it up. They search and stop our Ships; give out that they are under a King: Making us pay a Custom at *Bantham*. They seized our Ships at *Poloway*, although the Island was given our King; Leading our men about the Streets with Halters about their Necks and an hour glass before them; intimating, that after that ran out they should be hanged.

And

And (though the *Mogul* would not look on them till Sir *Thomas Roe* assured them they were our friends) they seized our *Polaroon*, 1617. Suborning the slaves to burn our Ships; loading our men with irons, dismembring some, setting others lamentably wounded, in hard Grates; wherein their leggs swelled so, that they could go neither in or out without great misery; Pissing over their heads in Dungeons every Morning, and allowing them but a half-peny loaf and a pint of water a day.

It was proved at *Jaccatra*, that the *States* were seven years plotting a War between the *English* and the *Dutch* at the *Indies*, threatning likewise to land sixty thousand men in twenty four thousand flat-boats in *England*.

They carried us in Cages from Port to Port, boasting that our *King* was their *Vassal*.

Though we assisted them between the years, 1577. and 1625. in their *Indian* trade, so that they got 1500 Tuns of Gold in private hands; besides 400 in common; How did they use us in *Amboyna?*

They disputed our Right to the Sea,

ſtopped our entrance to, and Trade at *Bantham*, *Scanderoon*, *Guinee*, *Angola*, *&c.* Burned our Factories at *Jambee*.

They ſurprized us at *Guinee*, abuſed us in the reſtoring of the Iſland *Polaroon*, which they have promiſed from time to time, ſince 1622. They would needs, forſooth, give us *Law* in the *New Nether Lands*, which is but a ſpot of ground they held of us by courteſie.

They put our men in naſty Dungeons in *Caſtle-delmina*, to lie in their own Excrements, having not bread and water enough to ſuſtain Nature; leaving the living and the dead (after exquiſite tortures) to lie together. Theſe injuries (with infinite more of the like nature, to the value of 600000 *l.* in Goods) being aggravated with their preparations for War to maintain them, even when his *Majeſty* ſolicited them to Juſtice and Peace, will make it evident to the world, that, *War* (which being defined, the State of two parties contending by publick force about Right and Wrong) is become neceſſary to us, ſince equity is denied, and we are ſo long eluded of due ſatisfaction for thoſe many injuries we have

have so frequently sustained by them. Their unworthiness and impiety is very hainous toward Heathens, much more towards Christians, and most of all towards the *English*, who have been their chief promoters, continual Patrons and greatest Agents under Heaven of raising them to that height and mightiness they are now arrived at. And lastly, I shall refer the Reader to his Majesties Royal Declaration, from all which any competent judg may gather, Reasons many and weighty enough why his offended Majesty of Great *Britain* no longer delays to vindicate his own Soveraignty and Peoples Rights, whom God long preserve in honour and safety and give him victory over all his Enemies.

The Perfidy and Treacherouſneſs of the Dutch *with all Nations in general.*

IF the Treachery of the *Dutch* had extended and ſpread it ſelf no further than the *Engliſh* Nation, they would at leaſt pretend that we were partial and unjuſt in our accuſations; But to prevent that ſcandal, a cloud of witneſſes may be produced to back and ſecond our Teſtimony; for there's ſcarce any Nation whom they have traded with, but are in ſome meaſure ſenſible of their falſe dealings, and can experimentally atteſt their perfidious tranſactions.

In the Year 1630. the *Dutch* enter'd into a league Offenſive and Defenſive, with *Lewis* the 13*th* of *France*, upon condition he would make no Peace with *Spain* without them; Notwithſtanding which,

which, they endeavoured a truce with *Spain*, without either his advice or consent; as appear'd (by several passages of underhand dealings of the *Dutch* with the *Spaniards*) in a complaint made by the *French* Embassador to the *States*.

Yea, when another League Offensive and Defensive was concluded, *Feb.* 8. 1635. between *France* and *Holland*, and a War with *Spain* commenced thereupon, the *Dutch* went so far underhand in promoting and procuring a Peace with the *Spaniards*, that their Attorney General *Musch* was dispatch'd to *Don Martine Axpe*, the King of *Spain*'s Secretary, about a Treaty, though they deny'd it to the King of *France*, who notwithstanding had intimation of it, and thereupon told my Lord *Paw* their Embassador, that these secret proceedings did contradict their solemn Treaty, and differed much from the Justice he had shewed toward them. The same League being continued from 1636. to 1642. in the year 1640 they treat again with the *Spaniard*, contrary to the League with the *French*; that intimated their Nonability to Treat with *Spain* without the Concurrence of his

his Majesty of *France*. Yea, a Peace was Negotiated and managed by several Letters intercepted to the *Cond. Pinneranda*, and shewed the *States* by the *French* Embassador at the *Hague*, at the very same time, when 12000 *French* ventured their Lives and Fortunes for them against *Dunkirk* and *Flanders*, which Peace was concluded at *Munster*, though confessed by *Heer Van Nederhurst*, one of the *Plenipotentiaries* there, to be contrary to the agreement between *France* and *Them*, and so manifested by a Declaration of the King of *France*.

They that durst deal thus with the *French*, think they may presume to deal worse with the *Portugals*, with whom when they revolted from *Spain*, as they had done before; they entered into a firm League at *Lisbon*, and the *Hague*, 1640. with mutual clearness (as to outward appearance) on both sides. But, see the Craft of these People! They insert in their Articles of Peace, that it should not begin beyond the *Line*, till a year after: In the mean time, advising their Men at *Brazil*, and elsewhere to take all they could get from the *Portugeze*,

geze, as they did, *Angola*, *Malacca* and *Brazil*.

Embaſſadors were ſent from *Portugal* to demand theſe places: The *Hollanders* produced the ſaid clauſe of the Truce, which was all the *Portugeze* could get of them; for, ſaid they, there is no wrong done, in regard in that clauſe it is ſaid, *That each ſide ſhould hold and keep what he can take, and in ſuch a Time.*

Whereupon, The *Portugal* Embaſſador ſaid to them, very well, That it muſt be underſtood, *Bona Fide*, Viz. *That which ſhould be taken, without having any knowledg of the Truce.*

Neither have they been more faithful to the *Swedes*, when they engaged to aſſiſt them againſt the *Danes*, and in the midſt of their Service deſerted them, making Conditions of Peace for themſelves and retiring.

And the King of *Spain* hath alſo had ſufficient experience and proof of their perfidiouſneſs, from whoſe Government they firſt revolt, and afterward unworthily Treat him.

There is yet another Teſtimony, Their dealings with the King of *Macaſſar*; which

which ſtory whoever peruſeth and cenſures with an unbyaſſed judgment, muſt from thence neceſſarily gather their huge ingratitude and injuſtice.

Their perfidious dealing with the King of Macaſſar.

THe *Dutch* by vertue of their late ſucceſs againſt the K. of *Macaſſar* in the Iſle of *Chælebes*, made the ſaid *King* to ſign an *Article* ſuddenly, for baniſhing all the *Portugezes* and *Engliſh*, out of his *Territories*, and never from thence forward to admit them, or any of their Adherents to drive any Negotiations, or Trade under the Government of the *Macaſſars*, The occaſion of the War and the ſum of the ſtory is as followeth.

The *East-India* Company, who for divers years have had in deſign, the ingroſſing

grossing the whole Trade of Spice, &c. into their own hands, did in order thereunto engage one of the Princes of *Macassar* (that hath vast quantities of Cloves growing on Islands in his own Territories, and in places unknown to the *Dutch*) to Trade onely with the Merchants belonging to the *East-India* Company of the *Netherlands*, which the said Prince (who is Brother in-law to the King of *Macassar*, and is himself King of *Ternate*) did consent to, on Conditions following, *Viz.*

That the General of *India*, Governing the said Company, or his Successors, or some person or persons by him or them deputed, shall well and truly pay, unto the said King of *Ternate*, his Heirs or Assignes every year, the just sum of 25 thousand Crowns, for prohibiting his Subjects Trading with any other Nation, particularly are mentioned the *English* and *Portugezes*. This contract was for some years strictly observed on both sides, but *Anno* 1658, 1659, and 1660. The Governour General of *India* for the said Company, *John Maetsuycker* and his Counsel, sent not the sum of Money to the

the said King of *Ternate*, agreed upon (and yet demanded the excluding of all others but themselves of trading with his Subjects) but instead thereof presented the said Prince with several rarities of *Europe*, upon which the King of *Ternate* Complains to his Brother, the King of *Macassar*, advising with him what was the most prudent course for him to take in that affair.

Adding that if the *Dutch* performed their Contract, he had not half the Advantage he could have, by permitting a free Trade to all *Nations* Negotiating into those parts:

The King declared that his Brother had no reason to take any notice of the said Contract with the *Netherlandish East India* Company, and adviseth him to publish a free Commerce with the *English*, *Portugezes*, or any other; not excluding the *Netherlanders*, promising the King of *Ternate*, that if the said *East-India* Company should be unreasonable to resent it so, as to make a War upon a point wherein themselves were onely to blame, he would assist his Brother in the just defence of his rights to the utmost of his power.

For

For prevention of this free Market, the General and his Council, in the year 1660. abetted a Prince, by name *Radia Palacca*, in the Kingdome of *Macaſſar*, againſt his Soveraign, and backed the pretenſions of the ſaid Prince with an Army, under the Command of *John Van Dam*, (afterwards Governor of *Amboyna* and *Banda*) and poſſeſſed themſelves of many Towns and Villages, and one ſtrong Caſtle; but this ſmall Conqueſt was ſoon vanquiſhed by the powerful Arms of the King of *Macaſſar*.

The Prince fled out of his Countrey, and, ſoon after the *Dutch Eaſt-India* Company quitted their Caſtle and other Holds they had poſſeſſed themſelves of, in the name and right of the ſaid Prince, on Conditions following.

Firſt, That the *Netherlanders* ſhould never aid, abet, or aſſiſt any the Subjects of the King of *Macaſſar* or his lawful Succeſſors againſt their Soveraign.

Secondly, That the 25000 Dollars or Crowns formerly Covenanted, to be yearly paid to the King of *Ternate*, by the General for the *Eaſt-India* Company ſhould be paid, *Bona Fide*, without fraud

fraud or covin. As also that the King of *Macassar* should receive a considerable sum of Money, well and truly paid to him, for the charge he had been at in levying an Army by the said *East-India* Companies Officers residing at *Batavia*, (the certain sum is not known) besides a yearly Pension.

Upon these Conditions, The King of *Macassar* and King of *Ternate* engaged they would Trade in the Spicery of Cloves, onely with the *East-India* Company of the *Netherlands*.

But the aforesaid revolted Prince which is called *Radia Palacca*, the King of *Bougeroons* or *Bougis*, was not to enjoy any of his Territories or Dominions, but it was consented to by the King of *Macassar*, that he might reside in *Batavia*, or other the Holds of the *Netherlandish East-India* Company: And, in the process of the story, he kept his Court at *Batavia*, receiving an honorable allowance from the said Companies General, and had respect according to his Quality.

Soon after the Conclusion of this Peace, The *East-India* Company received in all points the former priviledges they

they had enjoyed from the King of *Ternate*, having intirely the Trade of the Cloves, the utmoſt of their Compact.

But the *Dutch* in the year 1663, ſent the Kings inſtead of the yearly ſum agreed upon, the third part of the value in Preſents, which the Kings of *Macaſſar* and *Ternate* perceiving, reſolved to make the beſt Market of their Spice they could with the *Engliſh* and *Portugezes*; The *Netherlanders* having now a ſecond time broke their Contract with them, and reſenting the Injuſtice of the *Dutch* ſo high, that they threattned to cut off all the *Netherland* Merchants in the Territory of *Macaſſar*, the Conſul or chief of whom, was *Abraham Verſpreet*.

The News of this arriving at *Batavia*, the General *Maetſuycker* diſpatched the Ship *Nightingale* under the Command of one *Jart Backer* with a great preſent, but to ſtand upon his Guard. In order hereunto, he departed in the latter end of *Octob.* 1666 from *Batavia*, and arrived at *Macaſſar* the 12*th* of *Decemb.* following, but went in with his fighting Sails onely abroad, but yet pretended all peace and ſatisfaction imagineable, earneſtly

desiring a free trade, or liberty to bring off the *Netherlanders*. The King of *Macassar* refused all trade, but not the peoples departure, unless he would deliver to his Officer the Rudder of his Ship, for his assurance, that they should trade for nothing without his consent, and paying such duties as belonged to him. To this, the Merchants on Shore consented, but the Commander of the Ship utterly refused to send the Rudder, answering, he would keep the Rudder fast to his Ship, as long as he could; with much adoe at length, they fixed a present upon the King of *Macassar*, which he accepting, the *Netherlanders* began to expect an accommodation of all things, and the *Nightingale*, and *Lioness* proceeded on their Voyage, the *Nightingale* for *Amboyna* and *Banda*, the *Lioness* for *Amboyna* onely, who was shipwrack'd in her Voyage on an Island belonging to the King of *Macassar*.

The *Macassars* saved abundance of goods, which they restored to the owners, onely detained such small part, as in right (according to the custom of the place) belonged to their King, and that would upon reasonable termes satisfie them

hem for their labour in preſerving the goods: Upon this the *Netherlanders* begin to threaten the *Macaſſars*, which the King reſented very high, upon which the Chief of the Company in that place fled with his wife and Children, but *Cornelius Knight* of *Alemar*, ſecond man of the Company, who ſtaid to execute his charge, was put to the ſword with all the *Netherlanders* that ſtay'd with him; this happened in the year, 1665.

The Company to be avenged of this affront, ſet out the *Heer Cornelius Speelman*, with what Land and Sea forces they thought neceſſary, and with them went the Malecontented Prince, *Radia Palacca* King of *Bougis* and his Allies, who have very much contributed to the Victory mentioned in this following brief Narrative.

In *November* 1666. Admiral *Cornelius Speelman* ſailed out of the Bay of *Batavia*, with 13 Ships extraordinarily manned, and about the 20th of *December* arrived before the City of *Macaſſar*, putting out the red flag, afterwards he Steered into the Bay of *Turnate*, and on the 23d. of *December*, burnt 10 Villages, with

much *Paddy* and *Rice*, and a new man of War, and brought off 14 Prisoners and 14 Heads.

On the *24th* he arrived before *Bonteyn*, landed 10 Companies, burnt 30 Towns 100 Ships, and 3000 Last of *Rice* and *Paddy*, and this hapned in the *Macassars* Magazine.

December 31. He sailed towards *Bouton*, a place belonging to *Radia Palacca*, and found it besieged by the *Macassars*, with an Army of 10000 men, and about 450 great and small Ships; here he landed and burnt 60 of their Vessels, and many of the People running away into *Radia Palacca*: The *Macassars* seeing their power weakened, broke up in the night, and set the place of their Camp on fire.

January 3. Three Principal Commanders of the *Macassars* Army, with 5500 able men, submitted themselves to the *East India* Company; and being disarm'd, were set upon in an Island between *Boughton* and *Pontsiana*, whereof 400 were made Slaves.

In the interim 5000 *Bougis* were run over from the *Macassar* to *Radia Palacca* with 86 *Prows*, so that with some straglers,

glers, there fell 11000 into the hands of the Company and 4000 Laſt of *Rice*.

With this ſucceſs, the Admiral ſailed to the *Eaſtern* Provinces, and having ſetled things there, returned the 8th of *June* from *Amboyna*, with 16. Ships, and 14 Shallops, whereof 4 were from the King of *Ternate*. The Admiral afterwards coming near to *Bontoin*, found it ſtrongly fortified and guarded with 6000 *Macaſſars*, and after ſeveral hot encounters, burnt all with little dammage. After this, their Admiral ſet ſail to *Macaſſar*, where on the 19th of *July*, they ſhot Briskly from the Kings Fort. Afterwards happened divers hot skirmiſhes, and then the *Bonneſe* Army which came from *Turata*, conſiſting of 6000 men, landed with the *Dutch* before *Gliſſon*, beſides theſe there were about 7000 *Bougis* and 3000 *Ternatanes*, and the King of *Macaſſars* Forces were about 20000. With which Army they fell upon *Gliſſon*, and after many deſperate encounters, it was taken by *Radia Palacca* and the Admirals party, by caſting many hand Granado's and Fire-pots into their Forts: Afterwards the Enemy fled, and after ſeveral En-

counters, where the *Macaſſars* had the worſt, the City of *Sambouca* was beſieged, and on the 24*th* of *June*, the Wall thereof blown up, which made the King of *Macaſſar* retire into the Land, and keep his Principal Reſidence at *Goa*. Where, being in want of all things, was forced to deſire a Peace with the *Dutch*, which they granted upon ſuch terms as they pleaſed themſelves: Whereby all Forts towards the Sea, but ſuch as the *Dutch* pleaſe to poſſeſs, ſhall be demoliſhed; The moſt conſiderable and beſt part of the Land made theirs, to Plant, and themſelves freed from all Cuſtoms for the future, with ſeveral ſums and fealties to be paid to them for the preſent Peace.

I ſhall now onely add one inſtance or two, which will declare the demeanor of the *Dutch* in *Japan*, and then conclude with a brief rehearſal and bare recapitulation of ſome injuries and abuſes they have done to the *Engliſh*.

In the Year 1640. The *Dutch* make their addreſſes to *Cæſar*, the chief Governour of the *Japonians*, and with all poſſible acknowledgments ſubmiſſively petition

tition him to grant them the priviledge of building a house, wherein they pretended to dispose of, and lay up their Merchandize, and also to have the Governour and Members of their Society inhabit; which being once obtained, they not onely raise up a sumptuous and beautiful building for habitation, but so strongly fortifie it, and in so convenient a Situation, that they seem to out-brave and threaten the *Japonians*; and will they, nill they, to maintain their Residence there; so that now they have confidence enough to monopolize all Wares, and put them off to the *Japonians* at what rate they list: But their subtle contrivances being brought under suspicion, were quickly discovered, and their towring ambition unexpectedly laid in the dust; for the Governour forthwith sent to them a great Band of Soldiers, with a Command, that they should either demolish their new petty *Babel*, or be immediately put all to the Sword; but self-interest soon prompted them what they should do, therefore (though unwillingly) yet with a seeming chearfulness they obey the Governors gracious command,

and moſt buſily ply them to their new impoſed task, laying waſt that which they did ſo much pride themſelves in and were at ſo great charge to get accompliſhed. And ever after their actions were more narrowly obſerved, and the *Japonians* claim'd the priviledge of paying them in their own Coyn, to wit, monopolizing all merchandize, and impoſing it on them at their own price. Thus you ſee the juſt recompenſe of ingratitude.

But further, The *Dutch* ſeem to be a people wholly addicted to ſecular Intereſt, chooſing rather to enjoy their lives and profits, than hazard either in propagating the Chriſtian Religion; for the Laws of the *Japonian* Kingdome being very ſtrict and ſevere againſt Chriſtians, whereby they are frequently perſecuted and meet with grievous and lamentable tortures, to the end they may deny their Faith; the *Dutch* have not been obſerved at all to endeavour the promoting the Goſpels publication, but rather ſubmitted to Heatheniſh dictates, ſo, that they may live without trouble and moleſtation, than quit their Trade, and be deprived

ved of their ſo ſweet and delicious worldly gains.

And thus you have a brief account of the deportment of the *Dutch* in Forreign Parts, which ſufficiently demonſtrates their ingratitude and injuſtice to thoſe they have had Commerce with.

But their indignities to the *Engliſh* exceed all in number and quality, which the time would fail to recapitulate, how they ſolicited our Queen, and yet covertly applyed themſelves to the *French* King: How they promiſed us Free Trade, yet ſtopp'd our Ships: How they borrowed our *Money* to buy a Peace with *Spain*: How they admitted our Embaſſadors to their ſupreme Senat, yet becauſe they ſhould not underſtand all debates, they preſently ſet up a ſecret Council: How they intreated the Queen to ſend over the Earl of *Leiceſter*, yet abuſed him ſo far, that he quitted their unworthy Country, and left behind him a Medal whereon there was engraven, a Dog and a Flock of Sheep, with this Motto, *Non ovves ſed Ingratos.*

How they depended on our *Field-Officers*, and yet raiſed jealouſies amongſt them

them one against another. How they delivered us the Caution Towns we had taken, yet were never quiet till we had trucked for them: How they owned King *James* their Protector, yet set up a blasphemous Reader (I mean *Vorstius*) in *Competition* with him: What earnestness they used to dissuade him from Alliance with *Spain* when they had a Correspondent there.

How they complemented King *Charles* the First (of blessed Memory) when they disputed his right to his own Seas: How they protest their obligations to him, yet cheat us of the Impost upon their Herring-Fishing, and presume to fight with *Oquendo* the *Spanish* Admiral in our very Havens: How they had their Agents here during our Civil War, under pretence of Mediating our Peace, observing the Advantages they could make of our War.

How affectionately they there embraced the King's Interest, and yet how suspiciously their Embassadors faulter'd about his Death.

How zealously they espoused his Majesties Interest that now is, while hopeful,

ful, 1649, 1650, 1651, 1652. (for a pretence to hide their design of quitting the Homage they owed to *England* and ingrossing its Trade) and when that was done, how cunningly they deserted it, from 1653, to 1660. How eager they were to entertain his Majesty (though not till they had assurance of his Restauration) and yet how kind to his excellent Sister and her Son.

How instant for Peace at *White-Hall*, and yet how unreasonable in their Usurpations, Pyracies, Depredations and Surprizes in *Africa* and *America*? How ready to deliver the Pepper Islands, and what pretence from year to year to keep *them*: How earnest in solliciting a War with the Turks in *Algiers*, yet how treacherous in deserting it: For having gotten the Royal assurance for their Aid, Sir *John Lawson* was appointed to attend their Service, and the Interest of Christendome, but then they most perfidiously fell off without any notice of their departure, and made as fast as they could for *Guiny* to fight against his Majesties Subjects there, whilst his Subjects assisted them in the Streights. How importunate in their Addresses

dreſſes for Peace, yet how diligent in their Preparations for War: How ready to make ſatisfaction for Old Injuries, when in the mean time they offer New Ones: How reſpectful to his Majeſty in their Embaſſies, yet how abuſive of his Perſon, Government and Relations, in their Licenſed Libels and Pictures; what Civility, what Kindneſs pretended, yet how barbarous to our Priſoners at home, how ſevere to our Merchants abroad. Thus you have had ſome hints of the baſe and unworthy actings of the *Dutch*, whoſe ſeveral branches would admit their reſpective aggravations, but that is left to the impartial and judicious examiner of each cauſe, for I never intended to cloth the Relation with Burleſque or Railery, but rather choſe to publiſh the truth in its moſt becoming attire, brevity and perſpicuity.

Thus have I given you an *exiguum* draught of our ignoble and ill natured Neighbours the *Netherlanders*, of whom, an ingenious *Jocaliſt* gives this deſcription, *That they rob God of his Honour, The King of his due; The Fiſhes of their Quarters; and burn up the earth before the day of Judgment.*

The

The Learned sort of Readers who would be further satisfied, may peruse these Pages in *Varenius* his History, where they may find these Passages.

In the Island of *Japan*, The *Dutch* having leave to build a *Ware house*, made it a strong Castle against the King, p. 154.

Of 400000 Christians there massacred, the *Dutch* were the Occasion. p. 212.

And for obtaining of Trade, do dissemble all shew of Christianity, p. 208.

This *Varenius* was a *Physician* of their own Country, An excellent *Geographer*, who walking out in *Holland* to take the Air, never returned again, perchance being made away for discovering the iniquity of his Countrymen.

The next Royal Author I refer ye to, is the *King*, in His Majesties Declaration published in 1672. Where, *If you can peruse it with unbyassed Judgment*, you will find Provocations and Indignities too great, too manifest and too manifold *for a Prince to pardon with respect to his own Soveraignty and his Peoples safety*: Whom the God of Hosts prosper in these his hostile designes both by Sea and Land, and Crown all his Royal undertakings with Honor and Victory. *Finis.*